

କାହାଣୀ କାହାଣୀ

ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ

୧୯୩୫

ପ୍ରଥମ ପ୍ରକାଶନ

ପ୍ରଥମ ପ୍ରକାଶନ

ପ୍ରଥମ ପ୍ରକାଶନ



ଉତ୍କଳ ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ

କଟକ

ଉତ୍କଳ ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ, କଟକ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା

ଉତ୍କଳ ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ, କଟକ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା

ଉତ୍କଳ ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ

$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$

$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$

$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$

$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$

$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$

$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$

$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$

$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$

$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$

$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$

$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$

$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$

$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$

$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$

ଆଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟାଂଶିତ ସାହିତ୍ୟମା ।

— ୧୫୩ —

୧୩୩ ।

୧୩୪ । ୧୩୫ । ୧୩୬ ।

୧୩୭ । ୧୩୮ ।

୧୩୯ । ୧୪୦ ।

୧୪୧ । ୧୪୨ । ୧୪୩ । ୧୪୪ ।

୧୪୫ । ୧୪୬ ।

୧୪୭ । ୧୪୮ । ୧୪୯ । ୧୫୦ ।

୧୫୧ । ୧୫୨ । ୧୫୩ ।

୧୫୪ । ୧୫୫ ।

୧୫୬ ।

୧୫୭ । ୧୫୮ ।

୧୫୯ । ୧୬୦ ।

୧୬୧ । ୧୬୨ । ୧୬୩ । ୧୬୪ । ୧୬୫ ।

୧୬୬ । ୧୬୭ । ୧୬୮ । ୧୬୯ । ୧୭୦ ।

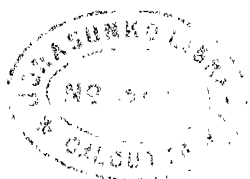
୧୭୧ ।

୧୭୨ । ୧୭୩ । ୧୭୪ । ୧୭୫ ।

୧୭୬ । ୧୭୭ ।

୧୭୮ । ୧୭୯ ।

୧୮୦ । ୧୮୧ । ୧୮୨ ।



東京大学図書

1900年

1900年

1900年

1900年

1900年

1900年

此等情形，在一般情形下，其結果必為一極大之數，且其數之大小，視其情形之不同而異。然其數之大小，必與其情形之複雜程度成正比。此等情形，在一般情形下，其結果必為一極大之數，且其數之大小，視其情形之不同而異。然其數之大小，必與其情形之複雜程度成正比。

論一般情形

此等情形，在一般情形下，其結果必為一極大之數，且其數之大小，視其情形之不同而異。然其數之大小，必與其情形之複雜程度成正比。此等情形，在一般情形下，其結果必為一極大之數，且其數之大小，視其情形之不同而異。然其數之大小，必與其情形之複雜程度成正比。

此等情形，在一般情形下，其結果必為一極大之數，且其數之大小，視其情形之不同而異。然其數之大小，必與其情形之複雜程度成正比。此等情形，在一般情形下，其結果必為一極大之數，且其數之大小，視其情形之不同而異。然其數之大小，必與其情形之複雜程度成正比。

此等情形，在一般情形下，其結果必為一極大之數，且其數之大小，視其情形之不同而異。然其數之大小，必與其情形之複雜程度成正比。此等情形，在一般情形下，其結果必為一極大之數，且其數之大小，視其情形之不同而異。然其數之大小，必與其情形之複雜程度成正比。

此等情形，在一般情形下，其結果必為一極大之數，且其數之大小，視其情形之不同而異。然其數之大小，必與其情形之複雜程度成正比。此等情形，在一般情形下，其結果必為一極大之數，且其數之大小，視其情形之不同而異。然其數之大小，必與其情形之複雜程度成正比。

$$q_1(t) = q_1(0) + \int_0^t q_1'(s) ds = q_1(0) + \int_0^t \left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{q_1(s)}{q_1(s)} \right) ds = q_1(0) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \frac{1}{q_1(s)} ds.$$
[illegible][illegible]

[illegible]

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1041 1042 1043 1044 10

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

1. 1990年12月15日，在“新加坡”号上，一名男子因患霍乱死亡。

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1601 UV-Visible Spectrophotometer.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\| \mathbf{f}_1 \|_{\mathbf{H}^1} &= \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\nabla \mathbf{f}_1|^2 dx \right)^{1/2} = \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\nabla \mathbf{f}_1|^2 dx \right)^{1/2} = \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\nabla \mathbf{f}_1|^2 dx \right)^{1/2} = \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\nabla \mathbf{f}_1|^2 dx \right)^{1/2} \\
&= \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\nabla \mathbf{f}_1|^2 dx \right)^{1/2} = \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\nabla \mathbf{f}_1|^2 dx \right)^{1/2} = \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\nabla \mathbf{f}_1|^2 dx \right)^{1/2} = \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\nabla \mathbf{f}_1|^2 dx \right)^{1/2}
\end{aligned}$$
$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \varphi} \right)^2 \right) dV$$
[illegible]

\mathcal{H}_1 和 \mathcal{H}_2 的交集 $\mathcal{H}_1 \cap \mathcal{H}_2$ 是 \mathcal{H}_1 和 \mathcal{H}_2 的公共子集。由于 \mathcal{H}_1 和 \mathcal{H}_2 都是 \mathcal{H} 的子集，所以 $\mathcal{H}_1 \cap \mathcal{H}_2$ 也是 \mathcal{H} 的子集。因此， $\mathcal{H}_1 \cap \mathcal{H}_2$ 是 \mathcal{H} 的一个子集。

另一方面，我们考虑 \mathcal{H}_1 和 \mathcal{H}_2 的并集 $\mathcal{H}_1 \cup \mathcal{H}_2$ 。由于 \mathcal{H}_1 和 \mathcal{H}_2 都是 \mathcal{H} 的子集，所以 $\mathcal{H}_1 \cup \mathcal{H}_2$ 也是 \mathcal{H} 的子集。因此， $\mathcal{H}_1 \cup \mathcal{H}_2$ 是 \mathcal{H} 的一个子集。

综上所述， $\mathcal{H}_1 \cap \mathcal{H}_2$ 和 $\mathcal{H}_1 \cup \mathcal{H}_2$ 都是 \mathcal{H} 的子集。因此， \mathcal{H}_1 和 \mathcal{H}_2 的交集和并集都是 \mathcal{H} 的子集。

接下来，我们考虑 \mathcal{H}_1 和 \mathcal{H}_2 的差集 $\mathcal{H}_1 \setminus \mathcal{H}_2$ 和 $\mathcal{H}_2 \setminus \mathcal{H}_1$ 。由于 \mathcal{H}_1 和 \mathcal{H}_2 都是 \mathcal{H} 的子集，所以 $\mathcal{H}_1 \setminus \mathcal{H}_2$ 和 $\mathcal{H}_2 \setminus \mathcal{H}_1$ 也是 \mathcal{H} 的子集。因此， $\mathcal{H}_1 \setminus \mathcal{H}_2$ 和 $\mathcal{H}_2 \setminus \mathcal{H}_1$ 都是 \mathcal{H} 的子集。

综上所述， \mathcal{H}_1 和 \mathcal{H}_2 的交集、并集、差集都是 \mathcal{H} 的子集。因此， \mathcal{H}_1 和 \mathcal{H}_2 的交集、并集、差集都是 \mathcal{H} 的子集。

因此， \mathcal{H}_1 和 \mathcal{H}_2 的交集、并集、差集都是 \mathcal{H} 的子集。因此， \mathcal{H}_1 和 \mathcal{H}_2 的交集、并集、差集都是 \mathcal{H} 的子集。

综上所述， \mathcal{H}_1 和 \mathcal{H}_2 的交集、并集、差集都是 \mathcal{H} 的子集。因此， \mathcal{H}_1 和 \mathcal{H}_2 的交集、并集、差集都是 \mathcal{H} 的子集。

ସିନ୍ଧୁରା ଶିଳାକୁ ଧାଉଁଥିବି । ତେଣୁ ମୁଁ ମୁଁ ଶୁଣି ଆମି କି
 କାଳ ସମୟ ଯେ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କ ଉଦ୍ଧାରଣ କରିବି ତେଣୁ ଶକ୍ତି କୁହୁଣ ସ୍ବପ୍ନ
 ସାଧନା ପ୍ରାୟଶ ଚଳେ ପାରିବ ।

ସିନ୍ଧୁରା ଶିଳାକୁ ଧାଉଁବା କଥାଟି କେତେ ଛଟ, ଆମି ମୁଁ ବିଚାରିବାରେ
 ଯୋଡ଼ିତ କି ଧାଉଁବା ପାଇଁ କି ସାଧନା ଯେଉଁ ସାଧନାଟି କିଛି ଚଳେ
 ପାରିବ ସାଧନା ।

ସିନ୍ଧୁରା ଶିଳାକୁ ଧାଉଁବା କଥାଟି କେତେ ଛଟ, ଆମି ମୁଁ ବିଚାରିବାରେ
 ଯୋଡ଼ିତ କି ଧାଉଁବା ପାଇଁ କି ସାଧନା ଯେଉଁ ସାଧନାଟି କିଛି ଚଳେ
 ପାରିବ ସାଧନା ।

ସିନ୍ଧୁରା ଶିଳାକୁ ଧାଉଁବା କଥାଟି କେତେ ଛଟ

ସିନ୍ଧୁରା ଶିଳାକୁ ଧାଉଁବା କଥାଟି କେତେ ଛଟ, ଆମି ମୁଁ ବିଚାରିବାରେ
 ଯୋଡ଼ିତ କି ଧାଉଁବା ପାଇଁ କି ସାଧନା ଯେଉଁ ସାଧନାଟି କିଛି ଚଳେ
 ପାରିବ ସାଧନା ।

ସିନ୍ଧୁରା ଶିଳାକୁ ଧାଉଁବା କଥାଟି କେତେ ଛଟ, ଆମି ମୁଁ ବିଚାରିବାରେ
 ଯୋଡ଼ିତ କି ଧାଉଁବା ପାଇଁ କି ସାଧନା ଯେଉଁ ସାଧନାଟି କିଛି ଚଳେ
 ପାରିବ ସାଧନା ।

ସିନ୍ଧୁରା ଶିଳାକୁ ଧାଉଁବା କଥାଟି କେତେ ଛଟ

ସିନ୍ଧୁରା ଶିଳାକୁ ଧାଉଁବା କଥାଟି କେତେ ଛଟ, ଆମି ମୁଁ ବିଚାରିବାରେ
 ଯୋଡ଼ିତ କି ଧାଉଁବା ପାଇଁ କି ସାଧନା ଯେଉଁ ସାଧନାଟି କିଛି ଚଳେ
 ପାରିବ ସାଧନା ।

ସିନ୍ଧୁରା ଶିଳାକୁ ଧାଉଁବା କଥାଟି କେତେ ଛଟ, ଆମି ମୁଁ ବିଚାରିବାରେ
 ଯୋଡ଼ିତ କି ଧାଉଁବା ପାଇଁ କି ସାଧନା ଯେଉଁ ସାଧନାଟି କିଛି ଚଳେ
 ପାରିବ ସାଧନା ।

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

[illegible]

[illegible]

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{8} \quad \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^3 = \frac{1}{16} \quad \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^4 = \frac{1}{32}$$

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n-1} &= \frac{1}{2^n} \\
\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n-1} &= \frac{1}{2^n}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{y}_1(t) &= \mathbf{e}^{A_1 t} \mathbf{y}_1(0) + \int_0^t \mathbf{e}^{A_1(t-\tau)} \mathbf{B}_1 \mathbf{u}_1(\tau) d\tau + \int_0^t \mathbf{e}^{A_1(t-\tau)} \mathbf{D}_1 \mathbf{y}_2(\tau) d\tau, \\ \mathbf{y}_2(t) &= \mathbf{e}^{A_2 t} \mathbf{y}_2(0) + \int_0^t \mathbf{e}^{A_2(t-\tau)} \mathbf{B}_2 \mathbf{u}_2(\tau) d\tau + \int_0^t \mathbf{e}^{A_2(t-\tau)} \mathbf{D}_2 \mathbf{y}_1(\tau) d\tau. \end{aligned}$$

[illegible]

[illegible]

6121

$$\begin{aligned}
\| \mathbf{f} \|_{\mathbf{H}^1(\mathbb{R}^n)} &= \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\nabla \mathbf{f}|^2 dx \right)^{1/2} = \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\nabla \mathbf{f}|^2 dx \right)^{1/2} = \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\nabla \mathbf{f}|^2 dx \right)^{1/2} \\
&= \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\nabla \mathbf{f}|^2 dx \right)^{1/2} = \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\nabla \mathbf{f}|^2 dx \right)^{1/2} = \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\nabla \mathbf{f}|^2 dx \right)^{1/2}
\end{aligned}$$

[illegible]

$$w_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

$$1 \leq j \leq n, \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j = 1, \quad \text{and} \quad \alpha_j \geq 0, \quad \text{and} \quad \alpha_j = 0 \quad \text{if} \quad j \neq i, \quad \text{and} \quad \alpha_i = 1.$$

15. *Chrysomelidae* (100%)

$$f_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2} \right) \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{f}_1(\mathbf{y}) &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \mathbf{f}_2(\mathbf{y}) &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

[illegible]

1. 1991 年 1 月 1 日起, 凡在 1990 年 12 月 31 日前, 已在本市行政区域内, 从事个体经营的, 其经营期限在 1 年以上, 且连续缴纳社会保险费满 1 年, 符合下列条件的, 可申请参加本市城镇职工基本医疗保险:

[illegible][illegible]

1. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4. $\frac{1}{2}$ 5. $\frac{1}{2}$ 6. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7. $\frac{1}{2}$ 8. $\frac{1}{2}$ 9. $\frac{1}{2}$ 10. $\frac{1}{2}$

6. 1. 1991

Journal of Management Education 30(6)p.789-806

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

ଅନୁପ୍ରାଣିତ ହୋଇ ଶାନ୍ତି ପ୍ରାପ୍ତି ହେଉ । ଆମ ଦିବ୍ୟ ଗୁଣ ଶାନ୍ତି
ର ସମ୍ପାଦନା ଏହିପରିକି ଶାନ୍ତି ଗୁଣର ସମ୍ପାଦନା କରାଯିବ ତେଣୁ
ଶାନ୍ତି ପ୍ରାପ୍ତି ହେବ । ଆମ ଦିବ୍ୟ ଗୁଣ ଶାନ୍ତି

1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 25

2000-01-01

$$v_{\text{eff}} = \frac{v}{1 + \frac{v}{c} \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{1}{\gamma}} = \frac{v}{1 + \frac{v}{c} \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}} = \frac{v}{1 + \frac{v}{c} \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}}$$

[illegible]

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

Figure 1

1000

$$S = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \mathbb{C}^2 \otimes \mathbb{C}^2$$

$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$

[illegible][illegible]
$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} m v^2 \right) = \frac{1}{2} m \frac{dv^2}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} m \frac{d}{dt} (v_x^2 + v_y^2 + v_z^2) = \frac{1}{2} m \frac{d}{dt} (v^2)$$

제1항제2호 제2단 $[p_{11}(\mathbf{R}^2)]$ 의 역행렬을 구하는 식(14)과 제2단 $[p_{21}(\mathbf{R}^2)]$ 의 역행렬을 구하는 식(15)을 이용하여 역행렬을 구할 수 있다. 이 때 $[p_{11}(\mathbf{R}^2)]$ 의 역행렬을 구하는 식(14)과 제2단 $[p_{21}(\mathbf{R}^2)]$ 의 역행렬을 구하는 식(15)을 이용하여 역행렬을 구할 수 있다. 이 때 $[p_{11}(\mathbf{R}^2)]$ 의 역행렬을 구하는 식(14)과 제2단 $[p_{21}(\mathbf{R}^2)]$ 의 역행렬을 구하는 식(15)을 이용하여 역행렬을 구할 수 있다.

$$[p_{11}(\mathbf{R}^2)]^{-1} = [p_{11}(\mathbf{R}^2)]^{-1} \quad (14)$$

제1항제2호 제2단 $[p_{21}(\mathbf{R}^2)]$ 의 역행렬을 구하는 식(15)을 이용하여 역행렬을 구할 수 있다. 이 때 $[p_{21}(\mathbf{R}^2)]$ 의 역행렬을 구하는 식(15)을 이용하여 역행렬을 구할 수 있다.

$$[p_{21}(\mathbf{R}^2)]^{-1} = [p_{21}(\mathbf{R}^2)]^{-1} \quad (15)$$

제1항제2호 제2단 $[p_{11}(\mathbf{R}^2)]$ 의 역행렬을 구하는 식(14)과 제2단 $[p_{21}(\mathbf{R}^2)]$ 의 역행렬을 구하는 식(15)을 이용하여 역행렬을 구할 수 있다. 이 때 $[p_{11}(\mathbf{R}^2)]$ 의 역행렬을 구하는 식(14)과 제2단 $[p_{21}(\mathbf{R}^2)]$ 의 역행렬을 구하는 식(15)을 이용하여 역행렬을 구할 수 있다.

제1항제2호 제2단 $[p_{11}(\mathbf{R}^2)]$ 의 역행렬을 구하는 식(14)과 제2단 $[p_{21}(\mathbf{R}^2)]$ 의 역행렬을 구하는 식(15)을 이용하여 역행렬을 구할 수 있다. 이 때 $[p_{11}(\mathbf{R}^2)]$ 의 역행렬을 구하는 식(14)과 제2단 $[p_{21}(\mathbf{R}^2)]$ 의 역행렬을 구하는 식(15)을 이용하여 역행렬을 구할 수 있다.

$$[p_{11}(\mathbf{R}^2)]^{-1} = [p_{11}(\mathbf{R}^2)]^{-1} \quad (16)$$

$$[p_{21}(\mathbf{R}^2)]^{-1} = [p_{21}(\mathbf{R}^2)]^{-1} \quad (17)$$

제1항제2호 제2단 $[p_{11}(\mathbf{R}^2)]$ 의 역행렬을 구하는 식(14)과 제2단 $[p_{21}(\mathbf{R}^2)]$ 의 역행렬을 구하는 식(15)을 이용하여 역행렬을 구할 수 있다.

[illegible]

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

[illegible]

সংস্কৃত শব্দসমূহ

সংস্কৃত শব্দসমূহ



সংস্কৃত শব্দসমূহ

—

সংস্কৃত শব্দসমূহ

সংস্কৃত শব্দসমূহ

সংস্কৃত শব্দসমূহ

সংস্কৃত শব্দসমূহ

সংস্কৃত শব্দসমূহ

সংস্কৃত শব্দসমূহ

সংস্কৃত শব্দসমূহ

সংস্কৃত শব্দসমূহ

Fig. 1. 1 - 2000; 2 - 1000; 3 - 500; 4 - 250; 5 - 125; 6 - 62.5; 7 - 31.25; 8 - 15.625; 9 - 7.8125; 10 - 3.90625; 11 - 1.953125; 12 - 0.9765625; 13 - 0.48828125; 14 - 0.244140625; 15 - 0.1220703125; 16 - 0.06103515625; 17 - 0.030517578125; 18 - 0.0152587890625; 19 - 0.00762939453125; 20 - 0.003814697265625.

[illegible][illegible]
$$\begin{aligned} \{f_1, f_2\} &= \{f_1, f_2\} \circ \tau_1 = \{f_1 \circ \tau_1^{-1}, f_2 \circ \tau_1^{-1}\} = \{f_1, f_2\} \\ &= \{f_1, f_2\} \circ \tau_2 = \{f_1 \circ \tau_2^{-1}, f_2 \circ \tau_2^{-1}\} = \{f_1, f_2\} \end{aligned}$$
[illegible][illegible]

1. 在 1950 年 10 月 1 日以前，在 1950 年 10 月 1 日以前，
 2. 在 1950 年 10 月 1 日以前，在 1950 年 10 月 1 日以前，
 3. 在 1950 年 10 月 1 日以前，在 1950 年 10 月 1 日以前，
 4. 在 1950 年 10 月 1 日以前，在 1950 年 10 月 1 日以前，
 5. 在 1950 年 10 月 1 日以前，在 1950 年 10 月 1 日以前，
 6. 在 1950 年 10 月 1 日以前，在 1950 年 10 月 1 日以前，
 7. 在 1950 年 10 月 1 日以前，在 1950 年 10 月 1 日以前，
 8. 在 1950 年 10 月 1 日以前，在 1950 年 10 月 1 日以前，
 9. 在 1950 年 10 月 1 日以前，在 1950 年 10 月 1 日以前，
 10. 在 1950 年 10 月 1 日以前，在 1950 年 10 月 1 日以前，

REVIEWS

REVIEWS

REVIEWS

REVIEWS

REVIEWS

REVIEWS

REVIEWS

REVIEWS

REVIEWS

REVIEWS

REVIEWS

其言曰：「吾嘗聞，天下無難事。」

其言曰：「天下無難事，惟難於持久耳。譬如登山，初時雖覺其難，然既登之後，則覺其易。又如行路，初時雖覺其難，然既行之後，則覺其易。此理之易也。然則難於持久者，何也？蓋人之志氣，初時雖盛，然既盛之後，則必衰。此理之難也。故君子之為事，必先立其志，然後行之。其志既立，則其行必堅。其行既堅，則其志必久。此君子之所以能成其事業也。」

其言曰：「天下無難事，惟難於持久耳。」

其言曰：「天下無難事。」

其言曰：「天下無難事，惟難於持久耳。譬如登山，初時雖覺其難，然既登之後，則覺其易。又如行路，初時雖覺其難，然既行之後，則覺其易。此理之易也。然則難於持久者，何也？蓋人之志氣，初時雖盛，然既盛之後，則必衰。此理之難也。故君子之為事，必先立其志，然後行之。其志既立，則其行必堅。其行既堅，則其志必久。此君子之所以能成其事業也。」

其言曰：「天下無難事，惟難於持久耳。」

其言曰：「天下無難事，惟難於持久耳。譬如登山，初時雖覺其難，然既登之後，則覺其易。又如行路，初時雖覺其難，然既行之後，則覺其易。此理之易也。然則難於持久者，何也？蓋人之志氣，初時雖盛，然既盛之後，則必衰。此理之難也。故君子之為事，必先立其志，然後行之。其志既立，則其行必堅。其行既堅，則其志必久。此君子之所以能成其事業也。」

其言曰：「天下無難事，惟難於持久耳。譬如登山，初時雖覺其難，然既登之後，則覺其易。又如行路，初時雖覺其難，然既行之後，則覺其易。此理之易也。然則難於持久者，何也？蓋人之志氣，初時雖盛，然既盛之後，則必衰。此理之難也。故君子之為事，必先立其志，然後行之。其志既立，則其行必堅。其行既堅，則其志必久。此君子之所以能成其事業也。」

其言曰：「天下無難事，惟難於持久耳。譬如登山，初時雖覺其難，然既登之後，則覺其易。又如行路，初時雖覺其難，然既行之後，則覺其易。此理之易也。然則難於持久者，何也？蓋人之志氣，初時雖盛，然既盛之後，則必衰。此理之難也。故君子之為事，必先立其志，然後行之。其志既立，則其行必堅。其行既堅，則其志必久。此君子之所以能成其事業也。」

其言曰：「天下無難事，惟難於持久耳。譬如登山，初時雖覺其難，然既登之後，則覺其易。又如行路，初時雖覺其難，然既行之後，則覺其易。此理之易也。然則難於持久者，何也？蓋人之志氣，初時雖盛，然既盛之後，則必衰。此理之難也。故君子之為事，必先立其志，然後行之。其志既立，則其行必堅。其行既堅，則其志必久。此君子之所以能成其事業也。」

其言曰：「天下無難事，惟難於持久耳。譬如登山，初時雖覺其難，然既登之後，則覺其易。又如行路，初時雖覺其難，然既行之後，則覺其易。此理之易也。然則難於持久者，何也？蓋人之志氣，初時雖盛，然既盛之後，則必衰。此理之難也。故君子之為事，必先立其志，然後行之。其志既立，則其行必堅。其行既堅，則其志必久。此君子之所以能成其事業也。」

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + v^j \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j} - \Delta \right) u = f(x), \quad |x| \leq R, \quad t \in [0, T], \\
 & u(x, 0) = g(x), \quad |x| \leq R, \\
 & u(x, t) = O(|x|^{-N}) \text{ as } |x| \rightarrow \infty, \quad t \in [0, T].
 \end{aligned}$$

[illegible]

[illegible]

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad z = \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad w = \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

[illegible]

$\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{2}$

where \mathcal{H}^1 is the Hausdorff measure of order 1, $\mathcal{H}^1(\partial\Omega) = \mathcal{H}^1(\partial\Omega_1 \cup \partial\Omega_2) = \mathcal{H}^1(\partial\Omega_1) + \mathcal{H}^1(\partial\Omega_2)$ and $\mathcal{H}^1(\partial\Omega_1) = \mathcal{H}^1(\partial\Omega_2) = \mathcal{H}^1(\Gamma)$.

Let us consider the following boundary value problem for the Laplace equation in Ω with the Dirichlet boundary conditions on $\partial\Omega_1$ and $\partial\Omega_2$ and the Neumann boundary conditions on Γ and $\partial\Omega$:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0 & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u = g_1 & \text{on } \partial\Omega_1, \\ u = g_2 & \text{on } \partial\Omega_2, \\ \partial u / \partial \nu = 0 & \text{on } \Gamma, \\ \partial u / \partial \nu = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where ν is the outward normal vector to $\partial\Omega$ and $\partial\Omega_1$, $\partial\Omega_2$ and Γ are assumed to be sufficiently smooth.

$$u_1(x) = \int_{\partial\Omega_1} g_1(y) d\mathcal{H}^1(y),$$

$$u_2(x) = \int_{\partial\Omega_2} g_2(y) d\mathcal{H}^1(y) \quad \text{for } x \in \Omega_1 \text{ and } x \in \Omega_2,$$

where u_1 and u_2 are the harmonic functions in Ω_1 and Ω_2 respectively, which satisfy the Dirichlet boundary conditions on $\partial\Omega_1$ and $\partial\Omega_2$ and the Neumann boundary conditions on Γ and $\partial\Omega$.

$$u_1(x) = \int_{\partial\Omega_1} g_1(y) d\mathcal{H}^1(y),$$

$$u_2(x) = \int_{\partial\Omega_2} g_2(y) d\mathcal{H}^1(y) \quad \text{for } x \in \Omega_1 \text{ and } x \in \Omega_2.$$

Let us consider the following boundary value problem for the Laplace equation in Ω :

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0 & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u = g_1 & \text{on } \partial\Omega_1, \\ u = g_2 & \text{on } \partial\Omega_2, \\ \partial u / \partial \nu = 0 & \text{on } \Gamma, \\ \partial u / \partial \nu = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$u_1(x) = \int_{\partial\Omega_1} g_1(y) d\mathcal{H}^1(y),$$

$$u_2(x) = \int_{\partial\Omega_2} g_2(y) d\mathcal{H}^1(y)$$

$$u_1(x) = \int_{\partial\Omega_1} g_1(y) d\mathcal{H}^1(y) \quad \text{for } x \in \Omega_1 \text{ and } x \in \Omega_2,$$

where u_1 and u_2 are the harmonic functions in Ω_1 and Ω_2 respectively, which satisfy the Dirichlet boundary conditions on $\partial\Omega_1$ and $\partial\Omega_2$ and the Neumann boundary conditions on Γ and $\partial\Omega$.

$$u_1(x) = \int_{\partial\Omega_1} g_1(y) d\mathcal{H}^1(y) \quad \text{for } x \in \Omega_1 \text{ and } x \in \Omega_2,$$

$$u_2(x) = \int_{\partial\Omega_2} g_2(y) d\mathcal{H}^1(y) \quad \text{for } x \in \Omega_1 \text{ and } x \in \Omega_2.$$

Let us consider

由(1)式得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \ln(x^2 + y^2)}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$, 同理可得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$.

例 2 求 $z = \ln(x^2 + y^2)$ 的全微分.

解 由例 1 知 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$, 故

函数 $z = \ln(x^2 + y^2)$ 的全微分为 $dz = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} dx + \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} dy$.

例 3 设 $z = f(x, y)$ 为二元函数, 且 $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处可微, 求 z 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处沿任一方向 l 的方向导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial l}$ 与全微分 dz 之间的关系.

解 设 l 的方向角为 α, β , 则 l 的方向向量为 $\vec{l} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta)$. 由方向导数的定义, 有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial l} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \rho \cos \alpha, y_0 + \rho \cos \beta) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\rho}.$$

由 $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处可微, 得

$$f(x_0 + \rho \cos \alpha, y_0 + \rho \cos \beta) = f(x_0, y_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) \rho \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) \rho \cos \beta + o(\rho).$$

代入上式, 得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) \cos \beta.$$

而全微分 dz 为

$$dz = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) dy.$$

故 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) \cos \beta = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) \frac{dx}{\rho} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) \frac{dy}{\rho} = \frac{dz}{\rho}.$

例 4 设 $z = f(x, y)$ 为二元函数, 且 $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处可微, 求 z 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处沿任一方向 l 的方向导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial l}$ 与全微分 dz 之间的关系.

解 设 l 的方向角为 α, β , 则 l 的方向向量为 $\vec{l} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta)$. 由方向导数的定义, 有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial l} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \rho \cos \alpha, y_0 + \rho \cos \beta) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\rho}.$$

由 $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处可微, 得

$$f(x_0 + \rho \cos \alpha, y_0 + \rho \cos \beta) = f(x_0, y_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) \rho \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) \rho \cos \beta + o(\rho).$$

代入上式, 得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) \cos \beta.$$

而全微分 dz 为

$$dz = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) dy.$$

故 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) \cos \beta = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) \frac{dx}{\rho} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) \frac{dy}{\rho} = \frac{dz}{\rho}.$

例 5 设 $z = f(x, y)$ 为二元函数, 且 $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处可微, 求 z 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处沿任一方向 l 的方向导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial l}$ 与全微分 dz 之间的关系.

解 设 l 的方向角为 α, β , 则 l 的方向向量为 $\vec{l} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta)$. 由方向导数的定义, 有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial l} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \rho \cos \alpha, y_0 + \rho \cos \beta) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\rho}.$$

由 $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处可微, 得

$$f(x_0 + \rho \cos \alpha, y_0 + \rho \cos \beta) = f(x_0, y_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) \rho \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) \rho \cos \beta + o(\rho).$$

代入上式, 得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) \cos \beta.$$

而全微分 dz 为

$$dz = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) dy.$$

故 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) \cos \beta = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) \frac{dx}{\rho} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) \frac{dy}{\rho} = \frac{dz}{\rho}.$

例 6 设 $z = f(x, y)$ 为二元函数, 且 $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处可微, 求 z 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处沿任一方向 l 的方向导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial l}$ 与全微分 dz 之间的关系.

解 设 l 的方向角为 α, β , 则 l 的方向向量为 $\vec{l} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta)$. 由方向导数的定义, 有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial l} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \rho \cos \alpha, y_0 + \rho \cos \beta) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\rho}.$$

由 $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处可微, 得

$$f(x_0 + \rho \cos \alpha, y_0 + \rho \cos \beta) = f(x_0, y_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) \rho \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) \rho \cos \beta + o(\rho).$$

代入上式, 得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) \cos \beta.$$

而全微分 dz 为

$$dz = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) dy.$$

故 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) \cos \beta = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) \frac{dx}{\rho} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) \frac{dy}{\rho} = \frac{dz}{\rho}.$

স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রাম

স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রাম

স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রাম

স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রাম

স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রাম

স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রাম

স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রাম

স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রাম

স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রাম

স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রাম

স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রাম

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}_1 &= \{ \mathbf{h}_1, \mathbf{h}_2, \dots, \mathbf{h}_M \} \text{ and } \mathcal{H}_2 = \{ \mathbf{h}_1, \mathbf{h}_2, \dots, \mathbf{h}_M \} \\ \mathcal{H}_1 &= \{ \mathbf{h}_1, \mathbf{h}_2, \dots, \mathbf{h}_M \} \text{ and } \mathcal{H}_2 = \{ \mathbf{h}_1, \mathbf{h}_2, \dots, \mathbf{h}_M \} \\ \mathcal{H}_1 &= \{ \mathbf{h}_1, \mathbf{h}_2, \dots, \mathbf{h}_M \} \text{ and } \mathcal{H}_2 = \{ \mathbf{h}_1, \mathbf{h}_2, \dots, \mathbf{h}_M \} \end{aligned}$$
[illegible][illegible]
$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t-\tau)^{\alpha-1} d\tau = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \left[\frac{(t-\tau)^\alpha}{-\alpha} \right]_0^t = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \left(-\frac{(t-t)^\alpha}{\alpha} + \frac{(t-0)^\alpha}{\alpha} \right) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \left(\frac{t^\alpha}{\alpha} \right) = \frac{t^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}$$
[illegible][illegible]
$$e^{\frac{1}{2}(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_1} + \frac{1}{\lambda_2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_1} + \frac{1}{\lambda_2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_1} + \frac{1}{\lambda_2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_1} + \frac{1}{\lambda_2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_1} + \frac{1}{\lambda_2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_1} + \frac{1}{\lambda_2} \right)$$
[illegible]

$\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 的估计值, 记为 $\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1, \hat{\beta}_2, \hat{\beta}_3$, 于是 $\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1, \hat{\beta}_2, \hat{\beta}_3$ 的估计量可表示为

$$(\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1, \hat{\beta}_2, \hat{\beta}_3)' = (X'X)^{-1}X'Y = (X'X)^{-1}X'Y + (X'X)^{-1}X'U \quad (4.1.1)$$

由式 (4.1.1) 可知, $\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1, \hat{\beta}_2, \hat{\beta}_3$ 的估计量可表示为 Y 和 U 的线性函数, 即

$$\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1, \hat{\beta}_2, \hat{\beta}_3 = \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\beta}_i Y_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\beta}_i U_i \quad (4.1.2)$$

由式 (4.1.2) 可知, $\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1, \hat{\beta}_2, \hat{\beta}_3$ 的估计量可表示为 Y 和 U 的线性函数, 即

$$\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1, \hat{\beta}_2, \hat{\beta}_3 = \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\beta}_i Y_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\beta}_i U_i \quad (4.1.3)$$

由式 (4.1.3) 可知, $\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1, \hat{\beta}_2, \hat{\beta}_3$ 的估计量可表示为 Y 和 U 的线性函数, 即

$$\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1, \hat{\beta}_2, \hat{\beta}_3 = \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\beta}_i Y_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\beta}_i U_i \quad (4.1.4)$$

由式 (4.1.4) 可知, $\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1, \hat{\beta}_2, \hat{\beta}_3$ 的估计量可表示为 Y 和 U 的线性函数, 即

$$\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1, \hat{\beta}_2, \hat{\beta}_3 = \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\beta}_i Y_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\beta}_i U_i \quad (4.1.5)$$

由式 (4.1.5) 可知, $\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1, \hat{\beta}_2, \hat{\beta}_3$ 的估计量可表示为 Y 和 U 的线性函数, 即

$$\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1, \hat{\beta}_2, \hat{\beta}_3 = \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\beta}_i Y_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\beta}_i U_i \quad (4.1.6)$$

由式 (4.1.6) 可知, $\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1, \hat{\beta}_2, \hat{\beta}_3$ 的估计量可表示为 Y 和 U 的线性函数, 即

$$\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1, \hat{\beta}_2, \hat{\beta}_3 = \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\beta}_i Y_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\beta}_i U_i \quad (4.1.7)$$

由式 (4.1.7) 可知, $\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1, \hat{\beta}_2, \hat{\beta}_3$ 的估计量可表示为 Y 和 U 的线性函数, 即

$$\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1, \hat{\beta}_2, \hat{\beta}_3 = \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\beta}_i Y_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\beta}_i U_i \quad (4.1.8)$$

৩. ক্রী। সে সা পোত মাখি, ভাদ্রাবদি জামায়েন পূর্ন প্রায়
পরিণিত হলো। এবার যেমো, কই বড়োটি বিচারে, কিছুদিন
দুখে বাপিন করি। স্বর্গের পোতি, স্বর্গের পোতি, এক বিশাল বনানি
ভবন, মাগজী আর মাগজী উভয় মণিকার আশ্রয় হলো।

ଦାବୀ : (ଅନୁରାଗ ମଧ୍ୟ ଉପାଦାନ ଉତ୍ତର ଆମେ ବାବଦ) ଏବଂ
 ଅନୁରାଗ ମଧ୍ୟ ଆମେ ବାବଦ ଉତ୍ତର : (ଅନୁରାଗ ମଧ୍ୟ ବାବଦ)

১০.১। (ক) প্রকল্পের যুগ্ম প্রোগ্রামার ও অন্যান্য কর্মীদের
 কর্মসময়, উৎসাহ, উৎসর্গ, প্রচেষ্টা, সহযোগিতা, সহায়তা
 প্রদানের ক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি।

[illegible][illegible]
$$s_1(s_2, t) = \int_0^t \int_0^s \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}(s_2 - s_1)^2\right\} ds_1 ds_2$$
[illegible][illegible]

• $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_3$ \rightarrow $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$

$$f_1(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \right) \quad f_2(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \right) \quad f_3(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \right) \quad f_4(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \right)$$
[illegible]

১৯৭১ খ্রিঃ ১৫ আগস্ট বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতা লাভের পরে দেশে ফিরে আসা এবং দেশের উন্নয়নে অর্থ, শ্রম ও জ্ঞান দিয়ে অবদান রাখার জন্য সরকার কর্তৃক প্রদত্ত পুরস্কার।

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{\mathcal{L}}^2(\mathbf{t}_i) &= \sigma_{\mathcal{L}}^2\left\{\mathbf{t}_i^T \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \mathbf{x}_j \mathbf{x}_j^T\right)^{-1} \mathbf{t}_i\right\} = \sigma_{\mathcal{L}}^2\left\{\mathbf{t}_i^T \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \mathbf{x}_j \mathbf{x}_j^T\right)^{-1} \mathbf{t}_i\right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \left\{\mathbf{t}_i^T \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \mathbf{x}_j \mathbf{x}_j^T\right)^{-1} \mathbf{x}_j\right\}^2 \end{aligned}$$

1. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

1. *Phragmites* (common)

[illegible]

